# Michigan Newborn Screening Program

# Specimen Collection



# Michigan Newborn Screening History

- 1965
  - Phenylketonuria
- 1977
  - CongenitalHypothyroidism
- · 1984
  - Galactosemia

- · 1987
  - Biotinidase Deficiency,
  - Maple Syrup Urine Disease
  - Hemoglobinopathies
- 1993
  - Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia
- 2003
  - Medium-Chain Acyl-Coenzyme A
     Dehydrogenase Deficiency
     (MCAD)

# Screening Recommendations



- Obtain initial screen at 24-36 hours of age
- Always test before discharge or transfer regardless of age
  - Repeat test needed within one week if < 24 hours old</li>
- Always test before transfusion of red blood cells

# Completing the Card

- Accurate information is vital
  - Identification /location of infants for follow up of abnormal results
    - Inaccurate information could cause a lifethreatening delay for affected infants
  - Age (in hours) and weight are critical to provide accurate screening results

# Completing the Card

- Remove hearing slip before blood collection
- All information should be accurate, legible and complete

The sample submitter is legally responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the information on the newborn screening card

# Completing the Card

#### Critical Demographic Information



Press Firmly with Pen

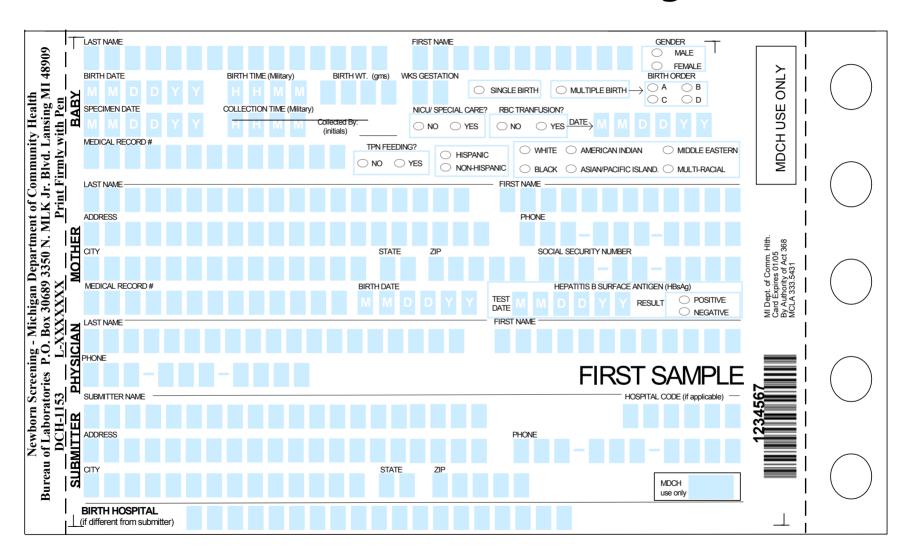
Baby's last name
Mother's first and last name
Mother's social security #
Birthweight in grams
Date of birth
Date of specimen collection
Hours of age (when specimen collected)
Date of transfusion (red blood cells)

# New Screening Cards 2003

#### Features of the revised card

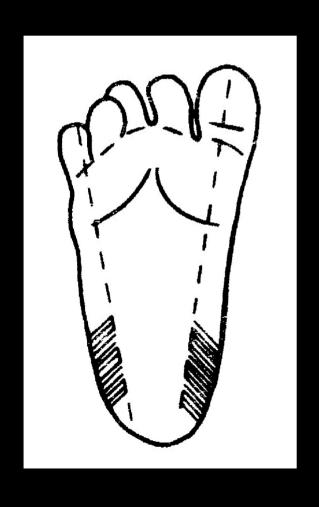
- Submitter copy
- Date/time of birth and date/time of specimen collection
- Space for initials of person collecting specimen
- Overlay flap to protect filter paper before collection
- Target date for implementation June 1, 2003

### Revised Newborn Screening Card



- The MDCH follows the recommendations of the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS) for collecting an acceptable specimen
  - "Blood Collection on Filter Paper for Neonatal Screening Programs; Approved Standard- Third Edition" (October 1997)

- Use capillary blood from heelstick
- · Fill in all five circles
- Apply blood to only one side of the filter paper
- Dry Flat at least 3 hours
- Mail to state laboratory within 24 hours of collection



- Warm foot for 3 5 minutes to increase blood flow
- Cleanse site with alcohol prep
- Air dry or wipe dry with sterile gauze pad
- See picture for recommended puncture site

- Puncture heel with lancet of no more than
   2.0 mm in depth
- Wipe away first drop of blood
- Apply gentle pressure to allow a large drop of blood to form
- Lightly touch filter paper to large drop of blood
- Allow blood to soak through to completely fill the circle

### Things to Avoid

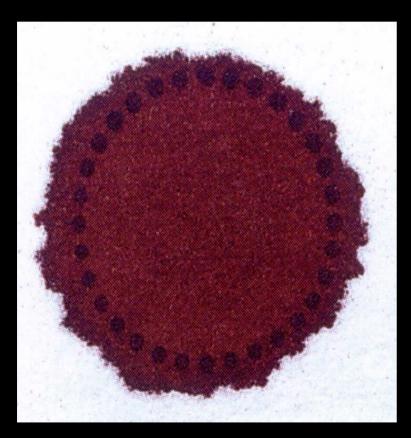


#### DO NOT

- Apply blood to both sides of the filter paper
- Apply "layers" of blood onto the same circle
- Apply excessive amounts of blood (circles should not touch one another)
- Allow filter paper to come in contact with other substances



# Valid Specimen



Printed with permission from Schleicher & Schuell and the New York State Department of Health

Allow sufficient amount of blood to soak through to completely fill the circle





#### Insufficient

- All circles not filled with blood
- Entire circle not filled with blood
- Blood did not soak through the filter paper



# Scratched or Abraded

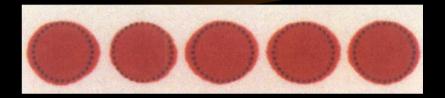
- ·Capillary tube used
- ·Filter paper mutilated





### Supersaturated

- Application of excess blood, usually with a device (syringe)
- ·Blood should not touch between circles



### Not Dry before mailing

 Placed in sealed plastic bag before dry





### Clotted or Layered

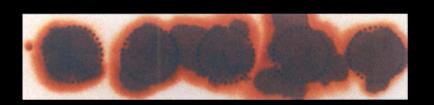
- Layers of blood on same circle of card
- ·Capillary tube used for collection
- Blood applied to both sides of filter paper



### Diluted or Contaminated

- Foot not dried completely from alcohol
- Something spilled on filter paper before or after blood collection







### Serum Rings

- ·Serum separated into clear rings around blood spot
- Card dried vertically (on side) instead of flat
- Squeezing excessively around puncture site

No Blood

# Drying/Mailing Instructions





- Air dry specimen FLAT for at least 3 hours
  - Keep away from heat and direct sunlight
- Mail specimens within 24 hours of collection
  - Do not hold specimens for bulk mailing
  - Pre-addressed envelopes are available for prompt mailing

# Replacement Blue Cards



If blue cards (initial test) are "damaged" by:

- Improper specimen collection
- Mishandling
- Errors in recording patient or hospital information

Replacement cards can be obtained at no charge.

# Replacement Procedure

- Remove the filter paper portion if it contains blood (very important)
- Complete "Newborn Screening Card Replacement Form"
  - Forms available from NBS Accountant, Valerie Klasko at (517) 241-5583

### Replacement Procedure

- Indicate clearly on card reason for return
- Mail with submitter's return address to;

Michigan Department of Community Health

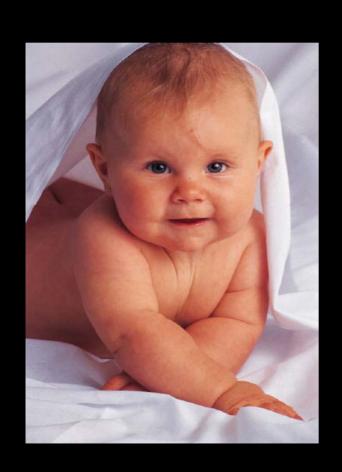
Attention: Newborn Screening

Lewis Cass Building 4th Floor

320 South Walnut

Lansing, MI 48913

### It's Not Just PKU!



The current newborn screening panel tests for 7 disorders (8 as of April 2003). To avoid confusion, it is important to use correct terminology when referring to newborn screening tests.

Please make every effort to call the test "Newborn Screen" rather than "PKU"

### Contact Information



Newborn Screening Program

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